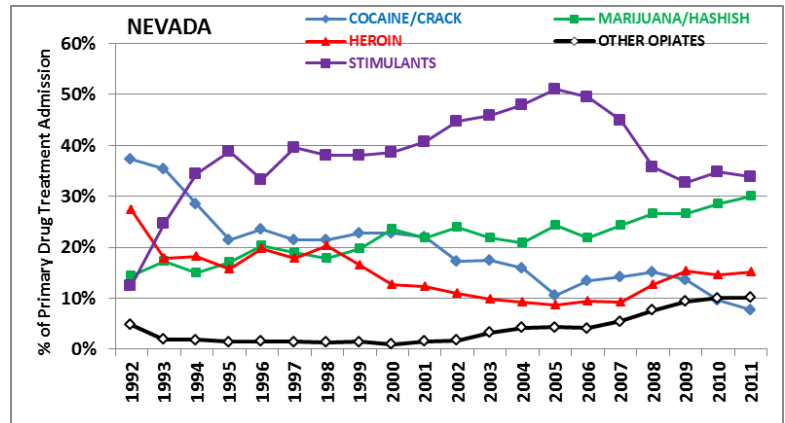


Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Nevada Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Nevada from 1992 to 2011. The data show that stimulants, including methamphetamine, followed by marijuana, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

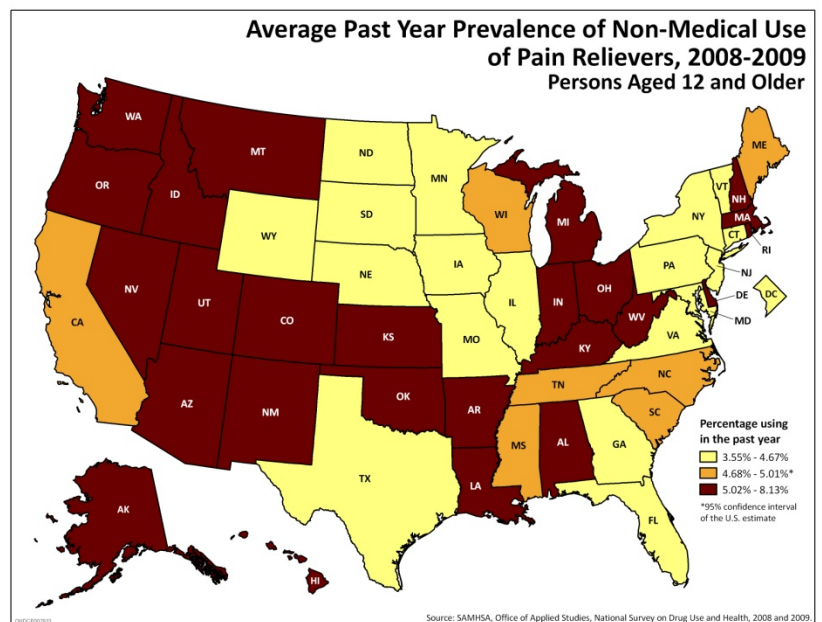
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



Prescription Drug Abuse

ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled **"Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,"** provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.



State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

Nevada's **Prescription Controlled Substance Abuse Prevention Program**, established in 1995 and overseen by the Board of Pharmacy, monitors prescriptions of controlled substances dispensed in Schedules II, III, and IV, and Carisprodol. Data are collected twice per month, with information on three million prescriptions collected annually.

Source: National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/Nevada1.pdf>

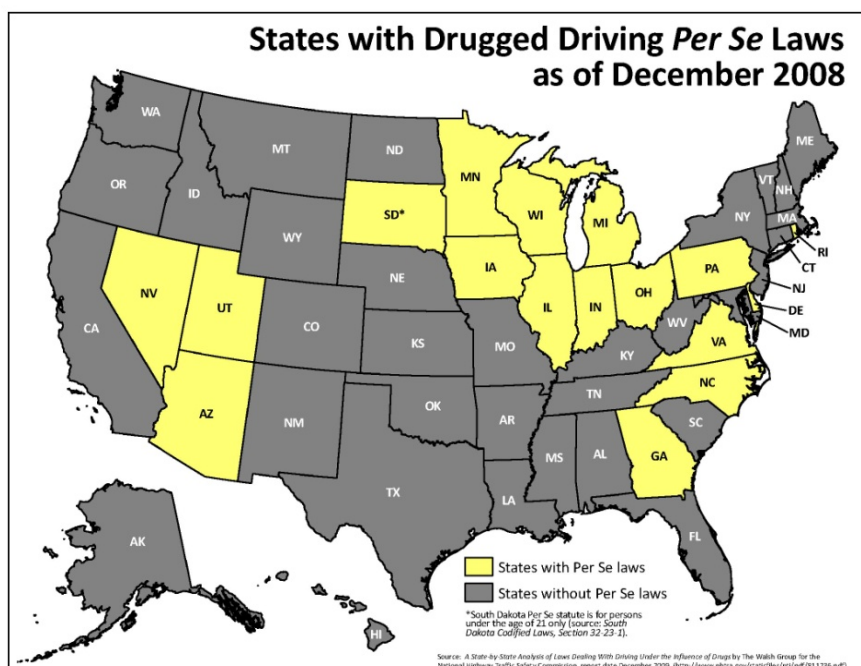
State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.



State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to consider *Per Se* standards for impairment that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

Nevada law (Section 484.379) maintains Zero Tolerance for specified amounts of prohibited substances. In Nevada, it is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any controlled substance, or who inhales, ingests, applies, or otherwise uses any chemical, poison, or organic solvent, or any compound; combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this state is *not* a defense.

ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2012, the following Nevada coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Nye Communities Coalition
- Partners Allied for Community Excellence (P.A.C.E. Coalition)
- Walker River Community Coalition

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

HIDTA Counties in Nevada

Nevada HIDTA: Clark and Washoe counties.

- The Nevada HIDTA is made up of 16 individual task forces, four of which are administrative, including a training initiative that has provided over 20,000 hours of training to law enforcement personnel in Southern and Northern Nevada over the past 12 months. Twelve enforcement task forces are responsible for the dismantlement and disruption of drug trafficking organizations operating in Clark and Washoe counties.
- Methamphetamine is identified as the biggest threat to the Nevada HIDTA. Here are examples of the recent successes the HIDTA has achieved in 2010:
 - During November 2010, the Clark County Gang Task force seized 17 pounds of methamphetamine that was to be distributed in Clark County.
 - The Northern Nevada Interdiction Task Force made a 19-pound methamphetamine interdiction on the highway going into Reno, Nevada.

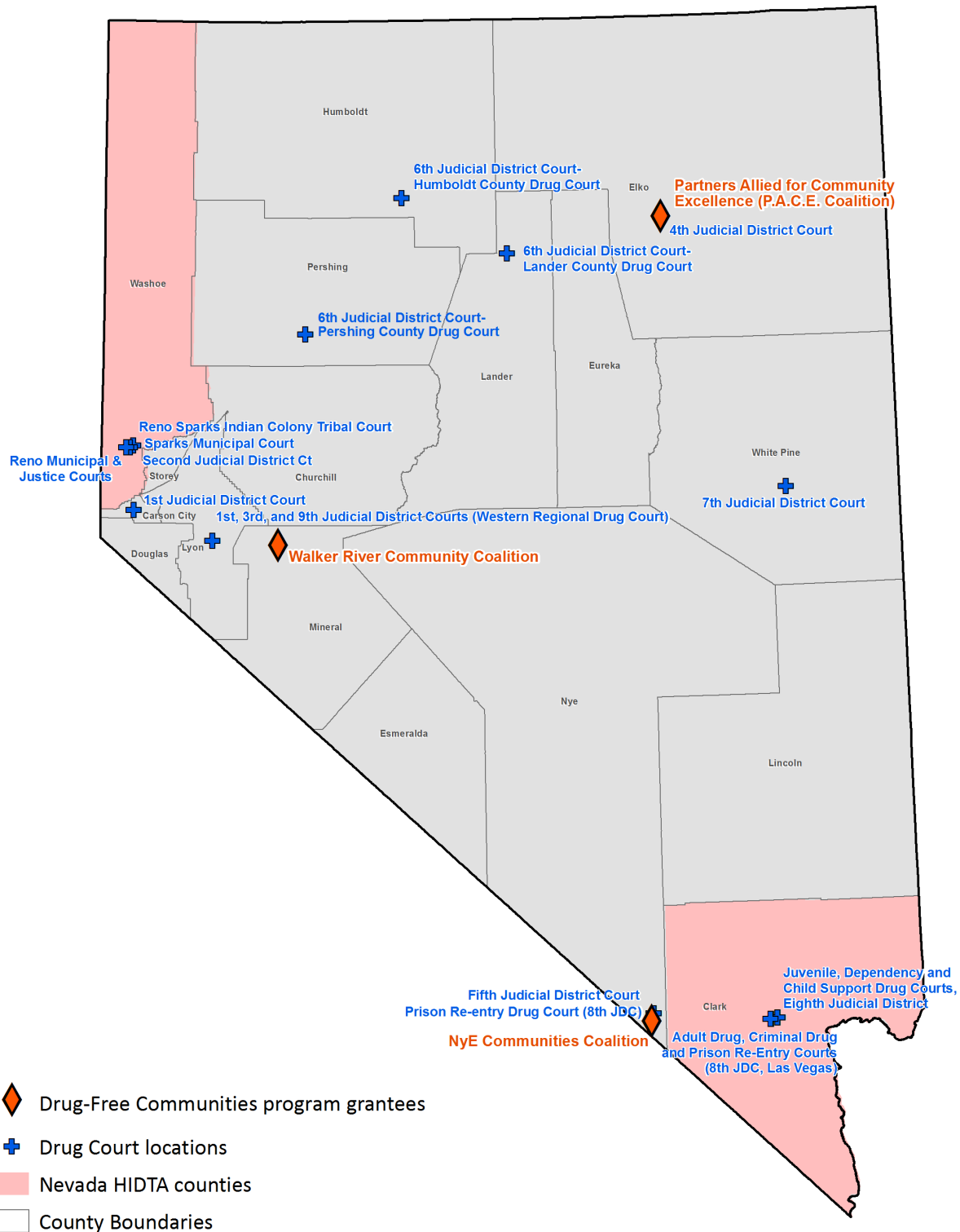
Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Nevada

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NV	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 2,132,550
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 2,132,550
Department of Education	\$ 7,643,861
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 7,643,861
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 35,937,321
Administration for Children and Families	
Enhance Safety of Children Affected by Substance Abuse	\$ 593,110
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 2,521,251
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 599,990
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 13,198,958
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 209,678
National Institutes Of Health	
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 860,760
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 13,745,028
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 506,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 3,702,546
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 11,663,553
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 594,815
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 902,131
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 2,944,752
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 7,221,855
Department Of Justice	\$ 5,940,520
Office of Justice Programs	
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 3,625,547
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 849,867
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 400,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 94,967
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 970,139
Department of Transportation	\$ 1,011,778
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,011,778
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 2,710,542
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 2,710,542
Executive Office of The President	\$ 3,755,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 450,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 3,305,000
Grand Total	\$ 70,795,125

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Nevada with Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012